THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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Poetry.

WRITTEN FOR THE PRESS.

"YOU AND I WILL GO A MAYING."

BY LION.

Spring is coming:
When the wood is green with leaves,
And the twittering swallow nestles
'Neath the brown old cottage eaves,
And the lily cups are bending
In the wood-land streams to drink,
And blue-bells are scattered thickly
O'er the streamlet's mossy bank,
And in joy the birds are playing,
You and I will go a Maying—
Singing, playing,
Dancing, straying,
We will go a Maying.

Spring is coming:
When the violet scents the meadow,
And the orchard is in bloom,
And the lilac and magnolia
Fill the air with rich perfume,
And the buttercups and daises
Lined with sweets the wandering bee,
And the oriole is building
In the tulip poplar tree,
And when all the birds are laying,
You and I will go a Maying—
Singing, playing,
Dancing, straying,
We will go a Maying.

Spring is coming:
When the hawthorn hedge is bursting,
And the wood-bine dangles free,
And the fragrant honey-suckle
Trellises the green wood tree,
And when all the flowers are blooming,
And the sunlight soft and warm
Gilds the forest minstrel's home,
In the dark green branches swaying,
You and I will go a Maying—
Singing, playing,
Dancing, straying,
We will go a Maying.

Salem, March 10th, 1862.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

The five races are distributed as follows:

1. The Caucasian—(28.85 per cent.) In Europe the entire population with the exception of the Fins and Laplands,	270,000,000
In Asia.—Turks, 15; Arabs, 5; Persians, &c., 11; Siberians in part, 3, foreigners in Eastern Asia, 2.	36,000,000
In Africa.—Foreigners in the colonies, and Arabs	4,000,000
In America.—All except the Indians,	58,000,000
In Australia.—Foreigners on all the islands,	1,000,000
Total,	369,000,000
2. The Mongolian.—(40.61 per cent.) Principally in Asia, including China, and the greater part of India, Central Asia and part of Siberia	552,000,000
2. The Ethiopian.—(15.08 per cent.) The entire popula. tion with the exception of the Caucasians, as above,	196,000,000
4. The American.—(00.08 per cent.) The Indians of America.	1,000,000
5. Malay.—(15.38 per cent.) In the Indian Islands, 80; East India 84; Japan 35; Australia 1,	200,000,000
Grand Total	1,288,000,000

The division according to creeds is full of interesting detail. The leading footing, is taken on the round number of 1,300,000,000 as the total population of the earth are:

Christians, 335,000,000, or 25.77 per cent.

Jews, 5,000,000, or 0.32 per cent.

Asiatic religions, 600,000,000, or 46.15 per cent.

Mohammedan, 160,000,000, or 12.31, or per cent.

Pagans, 160,000,000, or 15.39 per cent.

The 335,000,000 of Christians are again divided into—

170,000,000 Roman Catholics, 50.7 per cent.

89,000,000 Protestants, 26.6 per cent.

76,000,000 Greek Catholics, 22.7 per cent.

Notes of the War.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE BATTLE AND FALL OF FORT DONELSON.

An officer of a Virginia Regiment who took part in the above fight, has published a concise but authentic statement of the whole affair in the Lynchburg Republican.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 17.—You have, ere this, heard of the bloodiest contest ever witnessed on this continent—the fight at Fort Donelson. It commenced on the 12th but did not rage fiercely until the 13th.—On the morning of the 13th the enemy opened fire on the fort with their gunboats and attacked us on our right by land.—In the course of two hours the fight became general and terrific. They made gallant charges on our right and left, we being in our rifle pits. They came again and again. Early in the evening they drew off their men, rallied them and made another desperate effort, but were repulsed with heavy loss just about night. On the morning of the 14th they again attacked us, and were again repulsed about 12 o'clock. In the meantime, their gunboats were doing all they could to reduce the fort, without success. They were disappointed and sadly so, for their boats were disabled.—About night they again made a desperate effort with their boats and by land, but were literally torn to pieces. At this stage of the game, we got the news of transports coming up the river, fifteen in number. They landed fifteen thousand more men, and their force was now about fifty thousand.—We had about 14,000.

Our generals determined to go out of the entrenchments and drive them away, or sacrifice the life of all in the attempt. So, early on the morning of the 15th we left our rifle pits and attacked the enemy in his strong position, and after seven hours of the most terrific fighting, put them to flight. We took at our charge 200 prisoners. Just here I will call particular attention to the Thirty-sixth Virginia regiment. It led the charge upon a battery, took it and brought it within our breastworks, and lost in doing so, seventy-two men, killed and wounded, out of 300! Such is the gallant spirit of old Virginia. Then the Fifty-first regiment, Col. Massie's, lost in the fight fifty-one out of 250, and the Fifty-sixth forty out of 300. Col. Reid led the Fiftieth regiment. I should have said that Col. McCausland commanded the second brigade, of which the Thirty-sixth regiment was a part. The Thirty-sixth was commanded by Major Smith, Ex-Governor's son. I have not ascertained the loss of the Fiftieth, but it was about the same as that of the others. We took three batteries and brought them inside our works.

I must not fail to call particular attention to Col. Wharton, who commanded the First Brigade (Floyd's) He charged the enemy in their position and lost eighty-four out of 600 in doing so. Col. Forrest's Cavalry of Tennessee, took one battery.—It was nobly done. I was an eye witness! What a sight it was to see the second Kentucky regiment charge over the breastworks after the Lincolnites!—I was within ten feet of them when the order was given by Gen. Floyd to charge! What a sight! Then we chased the Yankees about two miles. I never saw the like!

But our soldiers had now been fighting for four days. They were exhausted; they could pursue them no further, and we were compelled to go to our breastworks again. In the course of some two hours, the enemy having received the fifteen thousand reinforcements above mentioned, attacked us on our right, and such an attack as they made, I reckon was scarcely before known. They came up and took a portion of the breastworks on the right hand and held them—took one battery, but were immediately repulsed and driven beyond the reach of Buck and Ball. But on the extreme right they fought so very desperately that at one time I thought we would not repulse them. We got out of ammunition on the right and then it was I was apprehensive of the result. But our boys took their fire without any ammunition, eagerly awaiting their nearer approach that they might "stick em," as they call it. But they did not give them a chance. The Yankees fell back, and it was not long before plenty of ammunition was at hand, and now they peppered them.

But we were too much exhausted. We fought four days, and were up four nights, and under such circumstances a man might fall asleep while firing a gun; and our Generals (Pillow, Buckner and Johnston) knew a surrender was almost inevitable.

General Floyd said he would not surrender, and took his original division, Col. Wharton and Col. McClausland, and started for Nashville. I fear that one of his regiments, the twentieth Mississippi, was taken.

I rode over the battlefield. There were over 1000 yankees left dead. To give a correct idea of the number killed I ought to say 5000.

I rode over the field on which the battle outside the breastworks was fought, and really, I would suppose there were three thousand killed there; But Generals Pillow and Floyd supposed that there was one thousand killed outside the breastworks.—Our loss in killed must be fully 600, but I have not ascertained accurately what it is. We have a great many wounded. It seems strange, but every Yankee I saw on the battle field was shot through the head. It was remarkable.

Generals Pillow's Buckner's and Johnson's commands were taken, and probably one regiment of Gen. Floyd's was also taken. Gen. Pillow himself escaped.

THE GUNBOAT FIGHT.

The New York Herald's special correspondent gives the following account:

When we got within point blank range, the destruction to our fleet was really terrible. One huge solid shot struck our boat just at the angle of the upper deck and pilot house, perforated the iron plating, passed through the heavy timbers and buried itself in the pile of hammocks just in front and in direct line with the boilers.—Another, a shell, raked us from bow to stern, passed through the wheelhouse, emerged, dropped and exploded in the river just at our stern. Then a ten inch solid shot entered our starboard bow port, demolished a gun carriage, killed three men and wounded four others, traversed the entire length of the boat, and sunk into the river in our wake. Then a shell came shrieking through the air, striking into our forward starboard port, killing another man and wounding two more, passed aft, sundering our rudder chains, and rendering the boat unmanageable. Now we were compelled to drop astern, and leave the scene of action; but our gunners sent their respects to the rebels as long as their fire could be the least effective; and so far as we were concerned, the battle was over.

The last battery was the one that put the finishing stroke to the fleet. One of the enemy's shells entered and exploded directly in the pilot house of the St. Louis, killing the pilot and wounding Flag Officer Foote severely in the leg. Two of the shots entered the Pittsburg below the guards causing her to leak badly, and it is probable that she will sink before morning.—Another entered the Carondelet, and injuring eight others. By this time three of the boats were disabled, and then the signal was given to back out and return to our anchorage.—The enemy's lower battery was silenced, however, and only two one hundred and twenty pounders, on the hill were playing upon us, and it is universally conceded that if we would have had ten minutes more time Fort Donelson would have fared the fate of Fort Henry, and the Cumberland river been opened and divested of its rebel embargo.

INCIDENTS, ETC.,

On board our vessel were not wanting.—Captain Dove had just complimented one of the gunners upon a splendid shot, when the shot that played us such havoc entered our port, and completely severed the gunner in twain, scattering the blood and brains and mangled flesh over Capt. Dove's person in sickening profusion; but the Captain never blanched; he only wiped the human gore from his face, and in an instant was superintending the replacement of another gun as if nothing had happened.—Cool, brave and determined, he was throughout the action, a mountain of strength to his crew, and though wounded and defeated for the nonce, looks forward to the morrow, when the fight will be renewed, with confidence and eagerness.

Commodore Foot was standing in the pilot house of the St. Louis when a shell entered it killing the pilot and wounding himself severely. The room was filled with the pieces of broken wheels, chains, room furniture and rubbish of every sort; There was no one there to take the helm save the Commodore—no chance to call another to his aid—so equal to the emergency, the gallant old Commodore seized the remaining handles of the wheel, and for a quarter of an hour acted the double part of Commander and pilot, and at last, when compelled to fall back, he kept his bow to the foe, and gave his orders as calmly and coolly as when first entering the action.

At about the middle of the engagement a thirty-two pound rifle shot took away the flagstaff and Commodore's pennant. In a moment half a dozen men sprang out of the ports, caught the mutilated staff upon their shoulders, hoisted the "blue flag" to its place, where they stood and held it for several minutes in the face of a most murderous fire.

Commodore Foote tells me that he has commanded at the taking of six forts, and has been in several naval engagements, but never was under so severe a fire before.—Fifty seven shots struck his vessel, his upper works were riddled, and his lower decks strewn with the dead and wounded. We count no less than thirty-seven shots which struck our own vessel, the Louisville, while in all, over one hundred shot and shell took effect upon the fleet.

My curiosity is satisfied. I have no particular desire to be on board a man-of-war when another battery is to be attacked, but on the contrary, I think I should prefer a land view.

The fact is, our boats are proof against ordinary shot, even as large as a sixty-four, but this trial has demonstrated the fact that rifled thirty-two pounders even will penetrate our iron sides, while one-hundred and twenty pounders merely laugh at the obstruction.

GENERAL PILLOW'S REPORT.

The general anxiety among the people to learn the particulars of the fight at Fort Donelson, has led Gen. Pillow to publish in advance of his official report, a lengthy account of this battle. We regret that its length and the crowded state of our columns prevent its publication. Most of the particulars, however, have already been given to the public. The following portion of his statement, however, will be highly interesting to all. History does not, perhaps, furnish an instance of more determined courage and severe fighting than took place on Saturday, the day before its surrender:

"The operations of the day had forced the entire command of the enemy around to our right wing and in front of Gen. Buckner's position in the entrenchments, and when his command reached his position he found the enemy rapidly advancing to take possession of this portion of his work. He had a stubborn conflict lasting one and a half hours to regain it, and the enemy actually got possession of the extreme right of his position, and held it so firmly that he could not dislodge him. The position thus gained by the enemy was a most commanding one, being immediately in the rear of our river battery and field work for its protection. From it he could readily turn the entrenched work occupied by Gen. Buckner, and attack him in reverse or advance under cover of an intervening ridge directly upon our battery and field work. While he held this position it was manifest we could not hold the main work or battery. Such was the condition of the armies at nightfall, after 9 hours of conflict on the 15th inst, in which our loss was severe, and leaving not less than 5,000 of the enemy dead and wounded on the field. We left upon the field nearly all his wounded, because we could not remove them. We left his dead unburied because we could not bury them. Such conflict and carnage has perhaps never before occurred upon this continent. We took about 300 prisoners and a large number of arms. We had fought this battle to open the way for our army and relieve us from an investment, which would necessarily reduce us and the position by famine. We had occupied the whole day to accomplish our object, and before we could prepare to leave, after taking up the wounded and the dead, the enemy had thrown around us again in the night an immense force of fresh troops, and reoccupied his original position in the line of investment, thus again cutting off our retreat. We had only about 12,000 troops all told. Of these a large proportion we had lost in the three battles. The command had been in the trenches night and day for five days, exposed to the snow, sleet, mud, ice and water without shelter and without adequate covering and without sleep.

In this condition the general officers held a consultation to determine what we should do. Gen. Buckner gave it as his opinion that he could not hold his position one half an hour against an assault of the enemy, and said the enemy would attack him next morning at daylight. The proposition was then made by the undersigned to again fight through the enemy's line and cut our way out. Gen. Buckner said his command was so worn out and cut to pieces and demoralized, that he could not make another fight; that it would cost the command three quarters of its present numbers, to cut its way through, and it was wrong to sacrifice three quarters of a command to save one quarter; that no officer had a right to cause such sacrifice. Gen. Floyd and Maj. Gilmer I understood to concur in this opinion.

I then expressed the opinion that we could hold out another day, and in that time we could get steamboats and set the command over the river, and probably save a large portion of it. To this Gen. Buckner replied, that the enemy would certainly attack him at daylight, and that he could not hold his position half an hour. The alternative of the proposition was a surrender of their position and command. Gen. Floyd said that he would neither surrender the command, nor would he surrender himself a prisoner. I had taken the same position. Gen. Buckner said he was satisfied nothing else could be done, and that, therefore, he would surrender, if placed in command. Gen. Floyd said that he would turn over the command to him if he should be allowed to withdraw his command; to this Gen. Bucker consented. Thereupon, Gen. Floyd turned the command over to me, I passing it instantly to Gen. Buckner, saying I would neither surrender the command nor myself a prisoner. I directed Col. Forest to cut his way out. Under these circumstances Gen. Buckner accepted the command, and sent a flag of truce to the enemy for an armistice of six hours to negotiate for terms of capitulation. Before this flag and communication was delivered I retired from the garrison.

THE BATTLE FIELD OF FORT DONELSON.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times, writing from Fort Donelson under date of Feb. 17, gives the following sketch of the scene presented after the battle. No troops ever behaved better than did the Confederates on that bloody field. The correspondent says:

"I was invited on Sunday morning, by Gen. McClernand, to take a ride over the battle field. It would be difficult to describe in a few words the scenes which have met my view. The battle-ground was chiefly confined to the space outside the rebel fortifications, extending up the river bank, a distance of two miles, to the point where Gen. McClernand's forces rallied from the retirement which they were at first forced into by the impetuous charge of the enemy. It must be remembered that it was here that the grand sortie was made by the rebels up the river bank, with the intention of turning our right flank and cutting their way out. Some ten or twelve thousand men composed the force sent out for this purpose. They advanced under cover of a deadly fire of artillery, and steadily drove Gen. McClernard's force before them a distance of fifty or sixty rods. Our troops here made a stand, having been reinforced by one or two regiments, began the assault, before which the enemy were forced to retreat. The ground was contested with desperation, and the slaughter on both sides was immense. The whole space of two miles was strewed with dead, who lay in every imaginable shape and form.

Federals and Rebels were promiscuously mingled, sometimes grappling in the fierce death-throe, sometimes facing each other as they gave and received the fatal shot or thrust, sometimes lying across one another, and again heaped in piles which lay six or seven feet deep. I could imagine nothing more terrible than the silent indications of agony that marked the features of the pale corpses which lay at every step. Though dead and rigid in every muscle, they still writhed and seemed to catch the passing breeze for a cooling breath. Staring eyes, gaping mouths, clenched hands, and strangely contracted limbs, seemingly drawn into the smallest compass, as if by a mighty effort to rend asunder some irresistable band which held them down to the tortures of which they died.

One sat against a tree, and, with mouth and eyes wide open, looked up in the sky as if to catch a glance at its fleeting spirit. Another clutched the breach of an overhanging tree, and hung half suspended, as in the death pang he raised himself partly from the ground; the other hand grasped his faithful musket, and the compression of the mouth told of the determination which would have been fatal to a foe had life ebbed a minute later. A third clung with both hands to a bayonet which had been buried in the ground, in the act of striking for the heart of a rebel foe. Great numbers lay in heaps, just as the fire of the artillery mowed them down, mangling their forms into an almost undistinguishable mass. Many of our men had evidently fallen victims to the rebel sharp-shooters, for they were pierced through the head by rifle bullets, some in the forehead, some in the eyes, others in the bridge of the nose, in the cheeks, and in the mouth. This circumstance verified a statement made to me by a rebel officer among the prisoners, that their men were trained to shoot low and aim at the face, while ours, as a general thing, fired at random, and shot over their heads.

The enemy in their retreat, carried off their wounded and a great many of their dead, so that ours far outnumbered them on the field. The scene of action had been mostly in the woods, although there were two open places of an acre or two where the fight raged furiously and the ground was covered with the dead. All the way up to their entrenchments the same scene of death was presented. There were two miles of dead strewn thickly, mingled with fire-arms, artillery, dead horses, and the paraphernalia of the battle-field. It was a scene never to be forgotten—never to be described."

THE CITY OF NASHVILLE.

The following brief description of Nashville will doubtless be read with interest:

Nashville is a handsome and flourishing city, capital of the State of Tennessee, and of Davidson county. It is situated on the south bank of Cumberland river, 200 miles from its mouth, 230 miles northeast of Memphis, 206 miles southwest of Lexington, in Kentucky, and 684 miles from Washington. It is the most wealthy and populous city of Tennessee, (Memphis only excepted,) and is distinguished for its enterprising spirit, literary taste and polished society.

Many of the private residences are built on a scale of palatial magnitude and splendor, and the public buildings exhibit a corresponding character. The new Capitol, which stands on a commanding eminence, 175 feet above the river, is one of the most noble structures in America. The material is of a fine limestone, which was quarried on the spot and nearly resembles marble. The dimensions are 245 by 145 feet, and the estimated cost $1,000,000. It is built entirely of stone and iron, without any wood about it, except the plank on which the copper roofing is fastened—the floor and inner walls are of dressed stone. A lunatic asylum on a large scale was erected in 1850, in the immediate vicinity. The State Penitentiary at this place is 310 feet by 60, containing 200 cells. The University of Nashville was founded in 1806. The Medical College connected with the University was opened in 1851; it occupies a capacious building, and has about 150 students. There are also a large number of female seminaries, the largest of which is attended by above 300 pupils.

Some twelve newspapers are published at Nashville, five or six of which are dailies. The city contains three Banks, with a total capital of $6,000,000, and about fourteen churches.

The mineral cabinet of the late Dr. Troost, contains the largest private collection in the United States.

The Cumberland river is crossed by a magnificent wire-suspension bridge built about ten years since at a cost of $100,000. The city is lighted with gas, and supplied with water raised from the Cumberland river.

Nashville has expended large sums in the construction of macadamized turnpikes, eight of which radiate in different directions.

The river is navigated during high water by large steamboats from its mouth to this point and a number of splendid packets are owned here. The city is the centre of an active trade and the seat of manufactures of various kinds—among the latter is a powder mill, also one for the manufacture of percussion caps.

Nashville is the terminus of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, 150 miles long, which was finished in 1852, at an expense of over $3,000,000. The road is built in a very substantial manner, and completes the connection with Charleston and Savannah. It is also connected by rail with Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans. It has a population bordering upon 40,000.—*Petersburg Express.*

50 BBLS.

IN Great Variety, at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

THE POSITION OF FLORENCE.

Florence, Lauderdale county, Ala., is situated at the head of navigation on the Tennessee and at the foot of the Muscle Shoals, nearly opposite Tuscumbia, Ala., and 250 miles north-west of Montgomery. It is the principal shipping point for the products of the country and the adjacent parts of Tennessee, and does a large business in proportion to its population. The river which is here about a half mile wide, is crossed by a fine bridge, the original cost of which was 150,000 dollars. The route of the Railroad between Memphis and Charleston passes near this village. A railroad was projected some thirty years ago to connect Florence with Nashville and New Orleans. There are several large cotton factories at and near Florence. The river is navigable by steamboats from the mouth of Shoal Creek to Florence, a distance of three hundred miles. Tuscumbia, Franklin county, Ala., is situated one mile south of the Tennessee River and 111 miles north of Tuscaloosa. Steamboats from the Ohio river can ascend to this place in a high stage of water. A railroad about 45 miles long extends east to Decatur, and forms part of the route of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which is here intersected by the New Orleans and Nashville railroad.

CAMP DISEASES—HOW TO AVOID THEM.

Soldiers in camp suffer from three diseases—diarrhœa, rheumatism, and fever. The commonest cause of diarrhœa is bad water; its cure, complete rest and abstinence from every kind of food except plain boiled rice. All ordinary diseases will yield to this kind of treatment in twenty hours or less. Rheumatism is usually brought on, not by getting wet, but by remaining in wet clothes. Hard drinkers are particularly liable to bad attacks. To avoid rheumatism wear flannel and keep the digestion sound. Fevers are generally caught after dark in the open air. A man going out on night duty should never go hungry, and never stand still longer than necessary. Good food and active exercise will generally keep a man well unless the air is uncommonly deleterious. To cure a case of not very severe fever, nothing seems so efficacious as a change of air. It is said that the removal of a patient only a few miles works an immediate improvement in his condition. In scouting along the edge of a swamp at night, there is no danger so long as the party keeps on the windward side of it. These doctrines are laid down in the writings of army surgeons, and of physicians who have given much attention to the subject discussed, and ought, therefore, to be trustworthy.

KEY TO CHARLESTON.

The following is an extract from the correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer, written on board a blockading vessel off Charleston:

We are now lying off Stone Inlet, which place we have been blockading since we saw the stone fleet safely moored and sunk in the main ship channel leading to Charleston.

Stone Inlet, which we are now blockading, is the key to Charleston among the sea Islands in this vicinity. It is well fortified, as we learn from four deserters who came on board of us to-day in an old boat, being pursued by a boat filled with men who were unable to overhaul them. Had they been taken, they say they would have been shot to-morrow morning. The fortifications extend from east to west.—Fort Marion has two 82's and one 8 inch columbiad, Fort Ripley three 32-pounders, and one 10 inch, Fort Palmetto four 32-pounders, two of them rifled and one 10 inch in rear of bastion, which mounts two 18-pounders. One and a half miles back of this on Stone river, stands fort Pickens, mounting nine 24-pounders.

I think vessels drawing five or six feet of water, of good speed, might easily drive them from their batteries, and open the way to Charleston, as fort Pickens can be shelled from Stono batteries.

[From the Washington National Republican, Feb. 10.]

THE GREAT MORTAR FLEET.

An expedition for some unknown Southern quarter has been forming for several months at New York. It is known as the mortar fleet, and is to be commanded by Commodore Porter.—The New York "Times," of Saturday, notices the departure of more vessels of the mortar fleet from the port of New York, and says that day by day they quietly slip their anchors and depart for their mysterious rendezvous, nobody knows where. Their mission is equally shrouded in mystery. But the most likely suggestion is that the mortar fleet is to go to Charleston harbor, where it will be the indispensable accompaniment of the Stone blockade.

The mortars were cast at Pittsburg, and have an average weight of about 17,000 pounds. The diameter of the bore is thirteen inches, and the depth thirty-five inches, with a thickness of metal around of fifteen inches. The diameter of the trunnions is 15 inches, and the complete length of the mortar is 50 inches. They may be used upon sea or land. Accurate firing may be made at a distance of 21 miles, may be aimed in any direction. The mortar carriage weighs about two tons, and is capable of resisting a pressure of about one hundred and fifty tons.

The bombshells to be used weigh, unfilled, two hundred pounds each, and when filled an additional weight of twelve pounds is given. About 8,000 of these missiles have been manufactured for the fleet.

Each vessel has been provided with two 32-pounders weighing 3,700 pounds. They are smooth-bore and throw solid shot and shell.

Instructions to be observed in time of attack have been transmitted by Government to the officers of the fleet, and a convenient code of signals has been adopted. The vessels, which are mostly schooners, of two and three hundred tons burden, number twenty-one in all. The side-wheel steam gunboat Octorara is to be the flag-ship of the flotilla.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1862.

THE DRAFT—VOLUNTEERING.

Last week we only had time briefly to refer to the call for the draft in this county, owing to the late hour when the notice was handed in for publication.

Tuesday next, the 18th instant, is the day set apart to select by lot, the number of men due from this county, under the order of the Governor, unless the number be made up by Volunteers for the war, on or before that day. We would again urge upon those citizens of Forsyth who can leave home with the least inconvenience, the policy of volunteering at once, to avoid the necessity of a draft, or at least thus to decrease the number to be drafted, in order that the burden may fall as lightly as possible upon the county. The drafted men will be entitled to no bounty, and it would seem to be the best policy to volunteer at once. Let us see what has been done in neighboring counties:—

We learn from the Greensboro' Patriot, that since the late reverses to our arms a new impetus has been given to the citizens of Rockingham county: Samuel H. Boyd, Esq., has raised a company of one hundred men. Col. John H. Dillard has a company far advanced, and Dr. James Courts and Dr. John W. May are each engaged in raising companies with fair prospects of success.

Since the above, we have learned that Rockingham has raised 500 volunteers for the war, in addition to her twelve month volunteers, which will more than clear her from a draft.

In Guilford County we learn a great many have volunteered for the war, and the draft touched that county lightly. The number of volunteers in the 68th Regiment is about 400, only leaving a small company to go as drafted men. Guilford county is divided into two Regiments.

In Iredell County, recently, 275 men offered their services for the war, and three new companies are rapidly organizing.

The Iredell Express says: "A volunteer company from Wilkes County, that had been on duty near Newbern, has re-enlisted for the war."

The Salisbury Watchman says: "It is conjectured that the men of Rowan will volunteer, rather than go as drafted men, that being the feeling of all we have talked to."

DAVIDSON COUNTY.—A correspondent of the Standard says, under date of Lexington, March 7:

The lower regiment of Davidson County, the 65th, appeared here yesterday and to-day to answer the call for a draft. In eight of the companies the number required was furnished at once, by volunteers, five of which furnished more than their quota. One company has sent just half of its men as volunteers, and in many parts of the regiment there are scarcely men enough to transact the necessary business. In the remaining six companies forty men were drafted, all of whom it is understood, will volunteer for the war.—One hundred and fifty-eight volunteered, and others will still be added. The 65th regiment has done well, and is ready to do more if necessary. It has now nearly five hundred men in the field and in readiness.

From the above, the citizens of Forsyth may readily perceive what is going on around us in the way of volunteering.

A NAVAL VICTORY.—In another column will be found cheering news of a naval victory. The Merrimac, (now called the Virginia,) which has been preparing at the Gosport Navy Yard for some time, is now a complete iron-clad steamer, and has encountered the enemy off Newport News, and gained a complete victory, accomplishing wonderful feats.

☞ Our thanks to Mr. Holden of the Standard, for several slips received recently, containing late and important news, among them that of the naval fight at Newport News.

☞ The Southern Monthly for March is received. It continues to increase in literary merit, and we hope soon to see it encouraged in our midst. Specimens may be seen at this office.

The April number will be issued from Grenada, Miss, to which point all communications should be addressed.

RE-ENLISTING AND VOLUNTEERING.—The Raleigh Standard says:

"At no period of the war have our people manifested greater spirit and alacrity in coming up to the help of the State and the South, than at present. From all points we learn that our brave volunteers are re enlisting for the war, and everywhere new recruits and volunteers are rallying to the standard of the South."

This is as it should be. It is high time to make a strong rally and be ready to repel the invasion of the enemy wherever attempted. Then let us be up and doing. All cannot leave home; the farm and the workshop must be attended to, or we are a ruined people. But a number may yet be spared, and those who stay at home, should contribute liberally of their means to the support of the war. In this way we may all act our part well as a patriotic people, and share equally the burdens of the war.

JUSTICE.—The Salisbury Banner in an article upon the subject of the *draft*, very justly remarks:

"Those companies that have sent their quota, will of course be partially or entirely exempt from the draft. This rule has been observed in all other counties drafted, and justice demands that the same favor shall be extended to Rowan. In some portions of our county there are scarcely men enough left now to carry on the farming business, which is so indispensable.—These portions should be favored, and if it is in the power of Col. Moore to do it, we doubt not that it will be done."

Forsyth is similarly situated. Some Districts in this County have given fully and others partially, their quota of volunteers, and we have no doubt Col. Masten will favor those Districts, if it is in his power to do so.

CAVALRY.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that Peter W. Hairston, Esq., is engaged in raising a battalion of Cavalry for the war. Officers who are raising companies of Cavalry are invited to communicate with him.

Address: Fulton P. O., Davie Co., N.C.

GOOD NEWS.—The Charleston Mercury of the 28th ult., contains the agreeable information that another large cargo of arms has just reached one of the Southern ports. These muskets come just in the nick of time.

ASSESSORS FOR APRIL.

The following persons were appointed as Assessors to take in the list of Taxable property in April next. It will be seen that there are some new Districts:

Richmond,	Thomas Long.
Old Town,	C. H. Hauser.
Winston,	Robert Gray.
Salem,	E. A. Vogler.
South Fork,	John M. Stafford.
Little Creek,	Enoch Griffith.
Yadkin,	John Blackburn.
Mill Creek,	Thos. M. Hunter.
Pfafftown,	Solomon Pfaff.
Buffalo,	Samuel Stolts.
Old Field Creek,	James E. Matthews.
Belew's Creek,	M. H. Linville.
Middle Fork,	John Masten.
Kernersville,	John Watson.
Bunker Hill,	J. H. Hester.
Waughtown,	J. A. Waugh.
Abbott's Creek,	Rob't F. Linville.

THE REVENUE LAW.

Messrs. Editors:—At March Term of Forsyth County Court, it was ordered that the Clerk cause to be published in the Salem *Press* and Winston *Sentinel* for the information of the citizens, the 12th Section of the late Revenue Law, and that he select from the said Revenue Law any other clauses to be published that will give the citizens information as to their duty in giving in their list of taxable property, which will be done the last 20 working days of April next. The 12th Section is now published and more information will be given next week in the Press and Sentinel. C. L. BANNER, *Clerk.*

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of every person liable to pay tax, residing in any district, or having property therein liable to taxation, at the times and places appointed by the assessor, to furnish to the assessor a written list of his taxables, (excepting real estate, which the assessor shall ascertain and abstract from the last valuation of real estate and the tax lists filed in the office of the clerks of the county courts, for the year 1861,) setting forth the number and value of his slaves, horses, mares, mules, jennets, jacks and neat cattle, (except such as are for use or consumption on the farms,) provided, that such exception shall not include slaves; his household and kitchen furniture, except such as are specifically taxed, (over and above the value of two hundred dollars,) the number and value of his ships, boats and other water craft of the value of one hundred dollars or upwards; and in listing the amount of debt due to him from solvent parties and his cash on hand, he shall be allowed to deduce debts owing by him as principal, and also as surety, where the principal is insolvent, listing only the balance after making such deduction, and such listing and valuation shall have reference to the property owned and the subjects of taxation held by the tax-payer and its value on the first day of April in which said listing is to be done; and he shall also set forth all other articles of property or subjects of taxation which he is bound to list, with his estimate of the value of such portions thereof as is taxed ad valorem, and the assessor shall administer to the person furnishing said list, the following oath, "You solemnly swear that the list by you furnished, contains a full statement of all the property and subjects of taxation which you are bound to list, either in your own right or in right of any other person, and that the property valued, is not worth more, in cash, than the valuations annexed, to the best of your knowledge and belief."

THE MAN "FOSTER" AGAIN.—The committee on elections have nearly unanimously agreed to report against the admission of any of the new members who are applying for seats from the seceded States, who are not regularly elected according to law. The man Foster is here again with a few testimonials of an election, alleged to have been held somewhere, by somebody, down in North Carolina. The committee will report against allowing him to take his seat, and the House will no doubt endorse their action. This is the fourth time he has attempted to gain a seat, and each time he has met with a disgraceful rebuff.

HON. JOHN BELL.—The Atlanta Georgia Commonwealth says that the old patriot would not remain in Nashville to be insulted or imprisoned by the insolent invaders of his State, but is safe along with the rear of the retreating army. It is reported that all he possessed about Nashville is lost, the vandals having destroyed a large establishment in which he was interested if not sole owner.

The Cumberland Ironworks near Dover were also destroyed. Mr. Bell was one-third owner of these, which have been engaged in manufacturing war munitions for the South.—*Fay. Obs.*

MORE TROOPS CALLED FOR.—President Davis has called for forty-thousand additional troops. Gov. Letcher issued a proclamation calling on Virginians to rally and volunteer at once and not wait for the operations of a draft by law. The levy ordered is, to hasten the troops by express at a rendesvouz. Every man is appealed to take his own, or borrow his neighbor's fire arms, and hasten to Winchester, Manassas, Fredericksburg, Norfolk and Williamsburg.

MACON, March 7.—The intelligence received here from different portions of the cotton growing sections of Georgia, confirms the opinion that no cotton, or very little, will be planted this year in this State.

Intelligence received from the Adjutant General's office in Milledgeville announces that Georgia will furnish 25 per cent more troops than have been required as her quota by the Confederate States' Government.

CLOSING THE DISTILLERIES.—Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation ordering each distiller in that State to desist absolutely from the manufacture of ardent spirits after the 15th day of March, 1862. The Superintendent of the State Road is forbidden to transport any whiskey over that Road, and other railroad Superintendents are requested to do likewise. In case of distillers refusing to obey this order, their stills are to be seized and sent to Rome, Ga., to be manufactured into cannon; and all liquor brought near military encampments is to be emptied upon the ground.

CONGRESS.

The following are the only items of interest from Congress, since our last:

On Thursday, a bill was passed fixing the compensation of members of Congress at $3000 per annum, and mileage at the rate of 20 cents per mile For each day of absence without leave there is a deduction of the amount of a day's pay. The pay is the same as in the U. S. Congress. The Secretary of the Senate is to receive $2,500, his Assistant $2,000, two clerks each $1,500, Sergeant at Arms $2,000, Doorkeeper $1,500, Assistant $1,200 per ann.

In the House of Representives, on Wednesday, there was a long debate on the bills providing for the destruction of cotton, tobacco, naval stores, &c., likely to fall into the hands of the enemy. No decision was reached.

On Thursday nothing of interest in open session except the almost unanimous passage of a bill providing for destruction of cotton, &c., as follows:

Be it enacted, &c, That it shall be the duty of all military commanders in the service of the Confederate States to destroy all cotton, tobacco, or other property, that may be useful to the enemy, if the same cannot be safely removed, whenever, in their judgment, the said cotton, tobacco, and other property is about to fall into the hands of the enemy.

In the House, Friday, a bill was introduced to purge the military service of all ignorant and inefficient officers.

Mr. Foote presented a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase cotton and tobacco, paying one-fourth of their value in Confederate notes, and the balance in twenty-year's eight per cent. bonds. Also that the cotton and tobacco heretofore burnt be paid for in eight per cent. bonds.

A bill was introduced authorizing an export duty of seven cents per pound on cotton, the growth of the present year, and a similar duty of — cents on tobacco; both duties to cease upon the raising of the blockade.

A bill prohibiting the exportation of cotton and tobacco, unless in exchange for war munitions, iron clad steamers, or other articles essential in war; provided, not to include the cotton and tobacco previously purchased by foreign States, and now under their actual ownership. The act to cease at the raising of the blockade.

Congress has passed a bill regulating the destruction of property under a military necessity. It authorizes the military authorities to destroy all cotton, tobacco, military or naval stores, or other property which may aid the enemy. All property destroyed by the owner or the military, if the testimony of such destruction be made conformably to law, to be paid for out of the proceeds of the property confiscated or sequestrated, in such manner as may hereafter be provided for.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF NORFOLK.—Lieut. Colonel Edward Cantwell of the 2d North Carolina volunteers has been appointed Military Governor of Norfolk, now under martial law.

About 6,000 seems to be the actual number of prisoners taken at Fort Donelson.

LATEST NEWS.

From the Charlotte Bulletin of the 13th

ANOTHER BATTLE.

FORT SMITH, March 9.

Our troops under the command of Generals Van Dorn and Price, engaged the enemy for three days, the 5th, 6th and 7th, at Pearidge, Benton County, Arkansas, near the Missouri line. Our loss very heavy, including Generals Ben. McCulloch and McIntosh, who were killed on the 7th.

Gen. Stock was mortally wounded, General Price wounded in the arm. Col. McRae killed, and Col Sims wounded in the arm.

Our forces are near the Federals driving them southward and sanguine of success.

The bodies of Generals McCulloch and McIntosh were brought to the Fort for interment.

RICHMOND, March 11.—The President in a Message to Congress states that he had suspended Floyd and Pillow from their commands till he could give more satisfactory accounts of the action at Fort Donelson. The President is dissatisfied with their reports.

NORFOLK, March 11.—The latest advices from the late Naval action state that the Minnesota had been raised and towed under the guns of Fortress Monroe in a very crippled condition, on Saturday.

Gen Price.—RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—We are informed that Sterling Price has been promoted to a Major General, and will be assigned to duty in Missouri. This is unquestionably a good appointment, for Gen. Price has shown himself a daring and capable officer.—*Dispatch.*

THE EVACUATION OF COLUMBUS.—The evacuation of Columbus, Ky., is officially announced in the Northern papers, and the report says the Confederates are falling back. Several fires were visible in town, indicating the destruction of military stores and equipments, if not the town itself. The Federal troops were expected to occupy it immediately.

The Memphis Appeal of the 4th inst. confirms this. The place was evacuated on the 1st inst., and the troops and guns moved to Island No. 10 and other points below. The Appeal says that the new position is considered by Gen. Beauregard as much more impregnable than Columbus, inasmuch as a flank movement cannot be made against it with such facility We look on Memphis and the Mississippi valley as safer to-day than they were two weeks ago.

Gen. Price reported to have whipped the Yankees.—MEMPHIS, March 6.—The Captain of the steamer Vicksburg reached here this evening from New Madrid. He states that scouts had brought in the St. Louis Republican, which says that Gen. Price had a fight with the enemy and whipped them. He killed 1000, took many prisoners, and put them to flight, and is now in full pursuit of them towards St. Louis.

NORTHERN NEWS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 1.—On Wednesday night 850 rebels surprised Capt. Montgomery at Keatsville, Ark. Several Yankees were killed, and 70 horses taken. It is believed that Gens. Price, McCulloch, Pike, &c., will overrun the country.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 4.—Two bridges on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad have been destroyed. Navigation continues good for the largest boats.

CHICAGO, ILL. March 4.—Columbus was burning from Friday until Sunday, a large portion is still on fire. A large number of cannon were thrown into the river, and a portion of the works mined. 19,000 Confederate troops left by railroad, destroying the track and bridges for six miles.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—A dispatch from Nashville says that the Mayor has issued a proclamation, which states that every assurance has been given by Gen. Buell for the safety and protection of the people and their property. The city is quiet. The post office will open to morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Advices from the Lower Potomac state that the rebels are concentrating a large force opposite Hooker's division. It is supposed that a large number of Southern troops have recently arrived.

Brigham Young has been re-elected Governor of Utah.

Late advices from the Western coast of Africa, represent the slave trade as exceedingly active.

MARRIED.

In Yadkin County, on the 12th inst., by Rev. J. B. Solomon, of Richmond, Va., Mr. G. W. NICHOLSON, of Warren County, to Miss E. S. CONRAD, of Yadkin County, N. C.

DIED.

In this place, on Sunday last, Miss SOPHIA ADELAIDE CHITTY, daughter of Mr. Traugott Chitty, after a lingering illness, aged 22 years.

Also, on Friday last, Miss ELIZABETH STOCKBURGER, aged 80 years and 6 months.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, March 14.—Wheat 1 40@1 50. Flour 3 50@4 00. Corn 95@1.00 Butter 00 @20. Bacon 20@00. Lard 15@20. Eggs 10. Apples, green, 75@1 00 Tallow 20. Beeswax 20.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 10.—Bacon 14@16. Flour 8 25@8 50. Wheat 0 00@0 00. Corn 1 10@105. Salt $0 00@00. Whiskey 1 85@1 50. Peach Brandy 2 50; apple 2 00

CAVALRY!

I AM AUTHORIZED TO ENLIST AND muster into service, **Companies of Cavalry** for the war, to be formed into a battalion. Officers raising companies are invited to communicate with me.

PETER W. HAIRSTON,
Fulton, Davie County, N. C.
March 14—3w:pd.

List Your Taxes!

I AM now ready, at the DAVIE STORE, to take the list of taxables for the year 1862 within the limits of the incorporation. Subject to taxation are all Polls, Real Estate, Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, Hogs and Dogs. All persons failing to list by the first of April render themselves liable to a double tax.

By order of the Commissioners.

A. T. ZEVELY, Mayor.
March 12, 1862. 3w

From the Richmond Dispatch.

GREAT NAVAL BATTLE!

The Iron Marine Battery "Virginia" Engages the Federal War Ships.

TWO FRIGATES DESTROYED!

Heavy Fire From the Sewell's Point Batteries.

NEWPORT NEWS SHELLED BY THE PATRICK HENRY AND JAMESTOWN.

NORFOLK, March 8.—A grand naval battle was fought this afternoon off Newport News. A glorious victory was gained by the great marine iron battery Virginia, formerly the Merrimac She left the Navy-Yard at half past 11 o'clock this morning, accompanied by three gunboats, and proceeded to Newport News. At a quarter of 2 o'clock the Federal frigates, supposed to be the Congress and the Cumberland, commenced to fire upon the Virginia. The latter, when at close quarters opened her powerful rifled guns upon the frigates. At a quarter past 2 the battle raged with terrific violence, and at a quarter to 3 one of the frigates careened and sunk, it is supposed with great loss of life. The other blockading vessel, being badly disabled, set her sails and ran well ashore at Newport News, and is at present sinking. Two large frigates, supposed to be the Minnesota and Colorado, went up from Old Point to Newport News. When passing Sewell's point the batteries opened on them, and it is supposed that they were damaged considerably. The frigates returned the fire briskly. The Minnesota stopped at a respectful distance below Newport News, and fired almost incessantly upon the Merrimac till night. The frigate supposed to be aground.

The Patrick Henry and Jamestown came down the James river and fired upon Newport News from which a heavy fire was returned. During the evening heavy and continued thunder kept up for five hours. The Virginia and other Confederate vessels continued their terrible fire till night. There is great excitement in the city.

At 9.15 o'clock, P. M., the engagement was renewed A huge fire had been seen in the direction of Newport News. It is supposed that the Congress had been set on fire by the Confederates. The Merrimac is causing terrible havoc and destruction in the Roads.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

NORFOLK March 9.—The firing re-commenced in the Roads at half past 8 o'clock last night, and continued four hours. The Minnesota was set on fire, but the fire was extinguished. A ship is aground and badly damaged. Twenty-three prisoners were brought to this city last night. The fight was one of the most desperate on record. The Virginia ran into the Cumberland and sunk her. Our officers and men behaved with great gallantry. Capt. Buchanan was slightly wounded. Lieut. Minor was slightly wounded. Two men were killed at the port bow gun of the Virginia. One shot passed through the boiler of the Patrick Henry, killing two men and wounding three midshipmen. Hatter, of the gunboat Raleigh, was killed. The blockade has been raised. The destruction of life on board the Congress was awful. It is supposed that there was fighting at Newport News this morning. The Virginia and Patrick Henry are coming up to the city.

[The report of the raising of the blockade of James river is probably premature. It could not be raised so long as the enemy holds Newport News.]

NORFOLK, March 9, 11 p. m.—I understand that the Virginia had a broadside contest with the revolving Ericsson Battery, this forenoon in Hampton Roads. An officer on the Virginia describes the Ericsson as a most formidable vessel in all respects. She has two very heavy guns, each carrying a solid shot of 128 pounds.

These two batteries fired broadside into each other at only 40 feet distance. The Ericsson finally became tired of this business, and made an effort to run into the rudder and propeller of the Virginia. The latter was too sharp for the Yankee, however, and, by an adroit manœuvre, dashed into the Ericsson with all her tremendous power. The blow proved a rouser and instantly set all hands aboard the Ericson to pumping. At the same time her bow was directed towards Old Point, and off she went at a double quick, the Merrimac letting fly her bow gun at her to help her along.

All this time the Minnesota was hard aground in the North channel, where she had been helplessly lying since yesterday. The Virginia opened on her at long taw, the channel being too shallow to permit the latter to engage her at short range. She is perfectly riddled by the constant fire of our boats. The enemy are lightening her, and will probably get her off.

I suppose, after wiping out all within her reach, consisting of two powerful frigates, two newly built gunboats, badly crippling the Minnesota, and giving the Ericsson a punch, which sent her at full speed to Fortress Monroe, the Merrimac concluded to come up and see her Norfolk friends.

When she passed our wharves she was in excellent condition, except that her huge smoke stack was full of holes, as is the top of a pepper box. Her black iron sides bore the dint of many a ball, each leaving a large white splotch on the heavy plates.

Her officers pronounce her perfect success. The Jamestown escaped without a scratch.

LATEST.

[From the Peterburg Express.]

The blockade of James river has for many months past been maintained by the Congress and the Cumberland, two first class sailing frigates of 63 guns, and the Cumberland being the nearest of them, was the first object of the Merrimac's attention. As she approached the Cumberland on the starboard side, her deck was seen lined with sharp-shooters detailed to pick off our gunners through the port holes. We struck her on her quarter, tearing away a large section of her works, and at the same time discharged the bow gun, dealing death down the entire line of her gun deck. Then backing out and leaving her beak fast in the timbers of the doomed vessels, the Merrimac rounded her stern, delivering another fire and catching a broadside herself as she made the circuit. Coming up on her port side she delivered her fire again, and the Cumberland with a stagger and a lurch settled down with all on board, in the water, going down by the head on the spot of her six month's anchorage, in full view of thousands of Yankee soldiers drawn up in battle array on the beach.

Within 25 minutes from the first shot, the flood of the James closed over the hull of the Cumberland, and it savors of poetic justice that her destruction should be the work of a vessel which would never have been built but for the crew of the Cumberland—the main instruments in the burning of the old Merrimac.

The latter now turned her attention to the Congress, and with the utmost coolness, regularity and precision, battered her sides with shot after shot, assisted by the Yorktown, (Patrick Henry) and Jamestown, (Thomas Jefferson) the Teazer, the Raligh, and one of two other boats. In a short time she ran up a white flag, hauled down her colors, and surrendered. A crew was sent to take off her wounded and prisoners, when to the undying infamy of Lincolndom be it said, that both from the vessel and from the shore, the boat's crew were fired upon and forced to return.

Commodore Buchanan gave the order to recommence the engagement, and a shell was sent through her from stern to bow, dealing indiscriminate death in its passage. Her guns were now silenced, and again a boat put out to her, to find her decks one vast charnel house, her scuppers running blood, and her works a shapeless wreck. As she had been run near shore, most of her crew who were not wounded made their escape—the rest were taken and brought aboard the Raleigh, and again the savages ashore fired at the crew on their errand of mercy, killing one of their own men.

The Congress was then fired, and she illumined the horizon till midnight, when her magazine exploded, and all that remained of the blockade of James river was the bare spars of the sunken Cumberland, and the floating and charred fragments of her consort.

During this fight, the Minnesota, a magnificent steam frigate of 43 guns, with the St. Lawrence, and it is supposed the Roanoke, advanced from Old Point to the assistance of their beleaguered comrades. The Merrimac engaged them all, and for several hours a rain of shot and shell battered her unyielding sides. All retired eventually, except the Minnesota, which ran aground about a mile and a half below Newport News. The Merrimac devoted herself to her and to the Ericsson battery, from daylight this morning until after 12 o'clock.

This latter is an iron battery consisting of two conical cupolas, in each of which a heavy eleven-inch rifled gun is placed. No opening is presented except at the instant the gun is discharged, when again the cone revolves, so as to bring a solid front of iron to her antagonist. She engaged the Merrimac more than once at *twenty yards distance*, delivering 120 pound rifled solid shot. Twice the Merrimac ran her down, but having lost her iron beak in the first attack on the Cumberland, she could not sink her. In addition to those, a shore battery of rifled cannon opened on her. Of the results of this action, much of which I saw, it is enough to say that she silenced the shore batteries, drove off the Ericsson, tore away a large portion of the stern of the Minnesota, silenced most of her port guns, and made a breech in her side at least twenty feet long, besides blowing up a boat sent to her aid, and driving off several others. She then hauled off and turned her prow towards Norfolk.

You cannot imagine the triumphant thrill of exultation with which the return of our gallant little flotilla galvanized the torpidity of this undemonstrative town. As they passed up the channel, the little Harmony (heroine, you will remember, of the first attack on the blockaders) leading the way, then the Thomas Jefferson, then the Teazer—a little cock boat, that a lame calf could tow—then the grim old Merrimac, the Patrick Henry, and last the Beaufort, the pæan of welcoming triumph leaped from point to point and headland to headland, until ten miles of this beautiful harbor was vocal with the plaudits of a grateful and admiring people.

The cannonading to which the Merrimac was subjected must have been terrific. Her smoke stack is one riddle of holes; her steam pipe and ventilators are knocked to pieces; there is hardly a section of her rail standing, and her flag was shot away a dozen times.—On her sides are about thirty shot wounds, not one of which tore up the second plate of iron, however, and only two of her guns were damaged, and those to an entirely inconsiderable extent. When I note that she successfully resisted 120-pound rifled shot fired at twenty yards distance, and that she makes two knots an hour more than she ever made before, I think, with the record of the performances of the last twenty four hours, her claim may be considered established to the merit of a perfect success.

The Raleigh had her mast shot away and the Patrick Henry got a few shots one of which penetrated her boilers.

The casualities are 7 killed in all, and 17 wounded—of the former 2, and of the latter 4, were on the Merrimac. Among these last is Commodore Buchanan, who was shot through the thigh with a ball—breaking no bone and cleaving no artery. The command thus devolved on Lieut. Ap. Catesby Jones.

The enemy's loss on both days is estimated at six to twelve hundred. Out of 500 on the Cumberland about one hundred escaped. All the batteries at Newport News were silenced, except one.

WESTERN CAROLINA THREATENED.

We make the following extract from a letter of Lieut. Parker, of Col. R. B. Vance's Reg't, published in the last Ashville News, and dated Strawberry Plains, Tenn., Feb. 17, 1862. It will be seen from this that Western N. C. is in danger:

"A friend, who has had from his position heretofore the opportunity to know, just told me that fifteen or twenty thousand in this country will fly to the Federal standard the moment it reaches East Tennessee proper. This I firmly believe; indeed they are constantly going now. And when the disaffected citizens of this country feel that they are safely and snugly housed in Abraham's bosom, then woe be unto all men who have incurred the slightest displeasure of the 'loyal subjects.'

I cannot, in good faith to my beloved Buncombe folks, close this paper without giving you and our fellow countrymen one more hint. It is this: I have it from the lips of some of the Union leaders, that the Federal forces intend to sack Ashville, N. C., as soon as they can possibly get there. They actually hate Asheville with a perfect hatred. Yes, they say "they intend to show you how to make guns up there to shoot us with." Now call together your best and most skilful engineers—lay off, draw up, plan, and propose impenetrable fortifications. If you don't you are gone, unless some unforeseen circumstance turns the scale of destruction. I do not wish to scare you—you know me, and you know the writer is no alarmist, but writes the facts as they now, and from every circumstance must necessarily exist."

Col. Vance's Regiment has been ordered to Cumberland Gap.

Saltpetre has been discovered in great abundance in Harnet county, Texas.

The headquarters of Gen. L. P. Walker are at Tuscumbia, Ala.

Measures are progressing in the Federal Congress to abolish slavery in Maryland and Delaware.

A PARALLEL.

The Richmond Whig has a summary of the reverses that befel the American arms in the first revolution, and a parallel between the position of the colonies and that of the Southern States, admirably fitted to the times, and furnishing food for much salutary reflection. We transfer it to our columns:—

In the gloom which follows our recent reverses, we turn to the great example of our ancestors in a struggle very similar to that in which we are engaged, in its origin as well as its incidents.

The war of the Revolution was one in which the disparity of the contending powers was far greater than at present. The British had every advantage that numbers, experience in warfare, and unlimited resources could give them. The colonists were in awe of the superior skill and force of their enemies. They were almost without artillery; their small arms were of the most indifferent description, and insufficient for their troops. Their armies were badly clad and badly provided with stores. They were enlisted for very short terms, and therefore badly disciplined and drilled. The people of every colony were more or less divided in opinion as to the rightfulness of the contest, and some, as New York, furnished as many troops to one side as the other.

The course of the contest was sufficient to have discouraged any but the most resolute natures.

The British had taken months for the most elaborate preparations to subdue the colonies. They were supreme by sea. General Washington had concentrated his forces at New York. He had 27,000 men. The enemy had 24,000. He undertook to defend Long Island, upon which he erected defences and stationed troops. The British landed troops, turned his left flank, routed his army, and captured 2,000 men. The remainder were fortunate enough to escape to the main land.

The American army was then in great part withdrawn from the city, but such was the terror inspired by the superior military skill attributed to the British, that the forces stationed for the defence of a water battery fled from the bombardment of the enemy, and two brigades sent to their aid, were so infested with panic that they retreated without firing a gun or seeing the enemy, and in spite of the remonstrances of General Washington and their own officers.

New York was then abandoned with the loss of all our artillery, much of our army stores, provisions, tents, &c.

The American army behaved better at White Plains. But it was pursued by other disasters. Fort Washington—rather against the advice of General Washington—was defended. The garrison made a gallant defence, killing several hundred Hessians; but the British advanced in three columns, and drove the garrison within the fort, where it surrendered. The British captured two thousand five hundred men, with military stores, and a strong position. This was considered the greatest calamity of the war. Fort Lee fell next—the troops were withdrawn, but all the armament and supplies, including three hundred tents, fell into the hands of the enemy.

The effect of these blows, falling with such weight and rapidity, was intense. The historian says the troops quitted the army "by regiments, half regiments and companies." Gen Washington crossed into the Jerseys, into which he was followed by a victorious enemy. He then headed an army of only three thousand men, besides some detachments under Lee and others.

New Jersey yielded without resistance, and no one who looked on the "ragged" handful of "Americans," as they retreated before the superior force of the disciplined and appointed army which pursued them, could doubt that "the contest approached its termination."

It is unnecessary to follow the narrative of reverses, which ought to be read by every one, and re-published for the inspection of the people.

Washington, undismayed, turned in his celebrated night march across the Delaware, captured 1,000 men, with arms and stores, and returned in safety. But nothing else occurred for months to break the current of British successes. Their army embarked in the next campaign, and for weeks Washington was ignorant of their destination. To avoid the forts which he had erected on the Delaware, they had ascended the Chesapeake to march over land upon Philadelphia. Washington, who had again recruited his temporary army, resisted their advance to Brandywine. Here, leaving a force to threaten the fords in the front, the enemy made a *detour* and turned our right flank. The Americans, after a short resistance, withdrew. Washington made yet another stand to save Philadelphia, but a violent rain so completely drenched his men that their whole stock of ammunition was rendered unfit for use, and the army was compelled to fall back. It is stated that at this time there were scarcely two guns of the same calibre in the army. One regiment reviewed ninety muskets and seven bayonets.

Our night attack on Germantown was a failure, and the enemy held Philadelphia without further molestation. Their next object was to open the Delaware. Washington wished to preserve his forts. He strengthened and threw men into them. The enemy were repulsed in a land attack on one of them. Then they brought their ships to bear, and "shelled" the forts until they were no longer tenable and were abandoned. Washington seemed never afterwards to have resisted the British on the water, or near the water—if we except the capture of Cornwallis. The British were supreme on that element. In his own words: "to protect the coast from an enemy entirely in possession of the sea is impracticable."

But Washington never disbanded his army, and his victories were chiefly in the interior, where the enemy was compelled to pursue him on their theory of subjugation.

We look with apprehension upon the numerous expeditions of our enemy. How was it with the invasion of our ancestors? A large British army held New York and the Jerseys. Another lay unmolested at Philadelphia. An expedition, under Burgoyne, came in from Canada. To the consternation of all, Ticonderoga—reported impregnable—fell, its capture due, in great part, to the shipping which accompanied Burgoyne. Our stores and artillery fell into the hands of the enemy. Another expedition advanced from the Canadian border. It was composed of loyalist Canadians, with a large force of Indians. Yet Burgoyne was captured with his army when he penetrated to the centre of New York, and the Indian Expedition came to naught.

We shall not at present take up the South ern campaign to show Virginia invaded, her capital occupied by the enemy, and Carolina and Georgia incapable of resistance. We only remind our readers that in the course of the war, New York and Philadelphia fell into the hands of the enemy, that Norfolk was burned, and Charleston and Savannah captured.

If it were within our limits to describe the condition of the army and country at that period, our readers would be astonished at the picture.

The United States Treasury was without money or credit. The troops without arms, ammunition or clothes. The people without accumulated wealth or current supplies of the most necessary character. The country was divided in opinion. The temptations of safety and comfort were held out to the timid and mercenary. Threats of death and confiscation published against those who persisted.

Yet the approval of Providence, the resolute and unyielding resistance of the people, and a mode of warfare appropriate to the emergency, bore our ancestors triumphantly out of this most unequal and terrible strife.

When we review the present resources of our country, the many advantages which we possess, the infinitely greater difference between submitting to the hereditary rule of a distant government and the domination of present abolitionists, ignorant and vicious aliens, and the accumulated abomination which Northern wickedness will pour upon us—when we know that subjugation implies the confiscation of our property with the deliberate extirpation of everything of which a Virginian is proud and the substitution of all he has been taught to apprehend and abhor—we see that, whilst our cause is far more hopeful than that of our ancestors, we have a thousand fold more motives to resist our infamous invader to an extremity of which the present condition of affairs happily affords no intimation.

LOSSES OF THE BURNSIDE FLEET.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Times, under date of January 30, writes that statements of the losses of the Burnside expedition, by the gale off the Hatteras coast, were suppressed by the authorities. He informs the Times that the "City of New York" was lost, with 400 kegs of gun powder, 1,700 Enfield rifles, bombs, &c, the gunboat Zouave was sunk, but crew and guns saved; the Grape shot, bomb vessel, went down at sea; the Pocahontas, old steamer, went ashore, losing 89 artillery horses and 15 staff officers' horses; the Voltiguer and Eastern Queen went "hard ashore," the former with 500 troops; the Admiral and Northerner went ashore, but were gotten off after three days; the Louisiana large steamer, broke her back; and two schooners, one loaded with oats for horses, the other with coal, went ashore, one of them losing 6 men. In addition to these, $3,600 worth of iron, used for ballast, was thrown overboard.

He adds:

"The pilots, we were told, were all Unionists. Hatteras Inlet was Union, and New York subscribed $8,000 for the inhabitants, because they were all Union. Yet one of the pilots hired by us went over to the enemy, and informed them of everything; and as for the inhabitants of Hatteras Inlet, they are too ignorant to know the difference between Union and Secession. It is all nonsense; experience teaches us that there are no Union men there, and that the 3,000 rifles asked for, if they had been granted, would be on Roanoke Island, and that the $8,000 sent to North Carolina for the benefit of the Union men, was all lost to us. The South are in earnest and we are at play. We had to pay $800 in secret service money to those self-same Union men to know whether Roanoke Island was occupied or not."

ARREST OF UNION MEN IN RICHMOND.

On Saturday night Capt. Goodwin, by order of the government, proceeded with a party of select men to the farm of John Minor Botts, and took him and all of his papers and private correspondence in custody. Capt. Goodwin brought him prisoner to this city, and lodged him in McDaniel's negro jail.

Captain Goodwin then went to the farms of Valentine Heckler and Franklin Stearns, and took both of these well-known Union men, and all of their papers and letters, and brought them to this city.

We are under the impression that, as yet, the government is in possession of no positive information that would convict Botts of treason. But he is known to be the recognized leader of all the disaffected, all the low Germans of the Red Republican, Carl Schurz school.

Against Stearns' and Heckler's loyalty the government has been for a month in the possession of the most conclusive evidence; and it feels confident of its ability to prove that both of these men have been loud in their denunciations of what they have pleased to term the "rebellion," and have, over and again, expressed their willingness to sacrifice their entire property to restore the dominion in the South of the United States Government.

The man Wardwell, another party arrested, has, since the beginning of the war, been known to every citizen as a blatant and defiant Union man.

Miller, who has also been lodged in jail, is the chief, or high priest of the secret Black or Red German Republican Societies of Richmond, some of whose members, it can be proved, have, since the reverse of our army at Fort Donelson, boasted that they had thousands of arms and abundance of ammunition concealed in this city, and that the men were enrolled who would use them on the first approach of the Yankee army.

An Irishman, named John M. Higgins, has also been arrested and put in the same prison. Higgins is a connexion of Colonel Corcoran, of the Yankee army. Two of Higgins' aunts married two of Corcoran's uncles. A letter from Corcoran to Higgins, advising the latter to send his wife and family North, and containing assurances that he (Corcoran) would have them safely conveyed under flag of truce, has recently been intercepted by our government. Whether our government has any evidence of Higgins' intention to follow Corcoran's counsel has not transpired.

We have reason to believe that many other arrests will be effected within the next 24 hours.

Now that the government appears really in earnest in the suppression of treason, it becomes every citizen who knows a man or set of men inimical to our country and cause to point them out.—*Richmond Examiner, 3d inst.*

PRISONERS DETAINED.

We learn from the Richmond Enquirer that Col. Corcoran and one hundred other Yankee prisoners of war, who reached that city on Friday afternoon from Petersburg, have been detained. They were to have left for Newport News Sunday morning under flag of truce, but certain facts having reached General Winder, he has postponed indefinitely the departure of these Yankee prisoners, and prohibited all communication between citizens and the prisoners during the stay of the latter in Richmond.

Upon reaching Richmond from Petersburg, the prisoners were searched, and in their possession was found maps of Richmond, Virginia, and of Manassas, together with several letters of a treasonable character, obtained, it is thought, says the Enquirer, from parties in Petersburg. In thus receiving and secreting this treasonable correspondence, the officers upon whom it was found have flagrantly violated their paroles.—*Petersburg Express.*

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, February 7, 1862.—At Rouen and Lyons, cities which, within the last few days, I have had the opportunity of visiting, the distress among the *ouvriers* is so great that serious apprehensions of disturbances have been felt by the authorities. The want of cotton has brought many of the mills to a dead lock. Short time has been long ago in practice, but the impossibility of obtaining *material* has now fairly laid on the shelf thousands of hands. Frenchmen of the working class have but one way of reasoning on such a subject—ascribing the fault to the government; and already murmurs of such a sinister nature have been heard, that I was told by those who had good grounds for what they said, that additional troops had been conveyed to the *casernes* of both those cities, and even means anticipated to prevent any infractions of the peace. At Rouen I was an eye-witness to much of the distress the want of work is occasioning. Men, women, and children were in the streets, who had been thronging the *Mairie* for temporary relief. They were not noisy—not *mechant;* but there was a lowering gloom of wrath to come, which one of the *sous prefets* informed me called for speedy attention, if evil consequences were to be averted. The French *ouvrier* has, of late years, lost much of that sobriety which formerly so distinguished him from his English compeer, and the consumption of ardent spirits has become so fearfully increased as to have elicited memorials on the subject from the various mayors and *sous-prefets* of the district. The Frenchman of this class puts nothing by for a rainy day, nor does he acquire property during the sunshine. In Liverpool and Glasgow and Manchester, when work is abundant, cottages become nicely furnished, and comforts are seen in them that superior tradesmen in France do not venture to purchase. Such is not the case with the manufacturing population here. They live in wretched tenements, in parts of houses, in miserable hovels, festering in the roofs of six storied fabrics, which are nothing more than so many holes wherein to burrow for the necessary purpose of sleeping. That duty of nature complied with, the canopy of heaven is their common shelter, under which they wash, feed and disport themselves till night again summons them to their dormitory. What need of furniture, of goods and chattels, of any of the *material* of property, with such habits? The consequence is that, unlike the English or Scotch manufacturing laborer, they have nothing to sell or pawn when employment ceases, nor any home in which to hide their misery. They rush at once to the streets, where thousands of fellow sufferers greet them, and instead of practising any of those shifts which do nest e invention under other circumstances might suggest, their whole and sole occupation is to blow the coals of a common grievance until a victim or scapegoat presents itself, which, as I said before, is in almost all cases the government of the day.

All I have said of Rouen applies in a greater degree to Lyons. There the greater number of manufacturers and more considerable wealth have enabled employers to temporize more effectually with the evil until now; but the pinch has at length been too painful for further expedients. Thousands of hands are being turned off weekly. You cannot make bricks without straw, they say, and we have no straw to give you.

The supply of cotton is becoming less and less every hour, and unless the Emperor agrees to interfere in this American quarrel you must starve and we ourselves must go into the gazette. Large bodies of workmen got together on Tuesday last, and a telegram was dispatched to the government, that unless some means were found of supplying their present necessities the consequences might be fatal, and an order was sent to deal out relief wherever it was positively required. At this moment more than half the working population of Rouen and Lyons are supported entirely from the Imperial Exchequer.

Under these circumstances I look upon it as certain that unless General McClellan speedily strikes a blow, the government at Washington will be exposed to pressure from France if not from France and England. The notion is gaining ground that, although the North is perfectly capable of dealing with this monstrous rebellion, if true to herself, there is such a state of corruption in high places, such treachery rampant, that the sword of victory is shattered in the soldier's hands at the moment it should strike home. There is, therefore, a clamor and cry for help, which, in other words, is an alarm bell to dynastic susceptibility, and we know that, whenever that point is touched, all other considerations fall below it. I am, then, of opinion that the Imperial government will not long be deaf to the sounds which are heard from these and other manufacturing depots.—*Paris Cor'l. N. Y. Herald.*

BEAUREGARD'S SAGACITY.

A Richmond correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent relates the following singular instance of the sagacity of the brave Beauregard:

As for Columbus, I repeat my confidence in the genius of Beauregard. If the place can be held by human pluck and skill, he will hold it. To show his military institution, I will tell you a fact which came to me lately from the Chief of his Staff.—Do you remember a story in the Yankee papers about an interview between McClellan, Lincoln, and a third person, whose name was not given. McClellan told Lincoln of the trap he had laid to catch our forces at Mason's and Munson's Hills, and said that it must inevitably have succeeded, but for the treachery of some person who threw up rockets to give the rebels warning in time to get out of the way. "Only two persons," added McClellan, "knew of this plan; one is myself, the other is now in this room." This other person is believed to have been Adjutant General Thomas, who, about that time lost his high position in the United States army. In truth, poor Thomas was as innocent of treason as an unborn babe. When the Yankee advance upon Munson's Hill began, rockets were thrown up by the various divisions to notify each other that they were in motion. Of course this was at night. General Beauregard, seeing the rockets, suspected something was in the wind. He therefore caused the Chief of Ordnance, Capt. Alexander, to be waked up, and told him that, while he was entirely ignorant of the meaning of these rockets, he was satisfied that we ought to throw up rockets too.—Alexander threw up rockets, the Yankees suspected foul play, became alarmed, and took the back track. Hence the mysterious story concocted by the Chinese imagination of the Yankees.

MANUFACTURE OF SALT FROM SEA WATER.

BY PROF. EMMONS.

It is established from experience that salt cannot be profitably made, under ordinary circumstances, from sea water, by boiling from the start. It arises from the quantity of water to be evaporated, and from the expense of fuel. One thousand pounds of sea water contain only twenty-five pounds of salt, five pounds and one third of sulphate of magnesia, three and a half pounds of muriate of magnesia, and several other salts in small proportions, as sulphate and carbonate of lime.

It takes one pound of wood to evaporate three and a half pounds of water, when the arrangements for boiling are well made.

In consequence, then, of the expense of making salt by culinary heat alone, advantage is taken of those natural agencies which can be made available, being governed in their selection by the position of the location. In certain locations solar evaporation may be employed to the greatest advantage. In others the evaporation may be the best performed in graduation houses, as they are called. In these the water is pumped up into a large cistern, elevated from 35 to 50 feet; from this cistern the water trickles over bundles of fagots into another below. In its descent, a large surface of the water is exposed to the influence of dry currents of air: it therefore becomes concentrated by the process. But this is not all. The impurities are separated also. These adhere to the bundles of sticks or fagots, and here, in proportion as the lime becomes stronger, it becomes purer also. For the better understanding of the nature of the impurities of sea water, we may divide them into two classes:

1st. Those which subside when the boiling of the water begins.

2nd. Those which do not subside till after salt crystalizes out from the water. Thus, gypsum, carbonate of lime and iron, seperate from the water and fall to the bottom of the pan. Soon after boiling begins, these should be removed from the pan. If the boiling continues till a pellicle forms upon the surface, the material which next seperates is common salt. It crystalizes out from the mother liquor, as it is called.

After this has taken place, there remains in solution the 2nd class of salts, which are mostly bitter, as the sulphate of magnesia and the muriate of magnesia. Both are injurious to meat. If the boiling is slow, and the crystals of salt are comparatively large, these bitter salts will adhere only to the outside of the particles of salt, and may be got rid of, in a great measure, by draining from a basket; and if a little fresh water is thrown over the salt, it will remove them entirely. If, however, the boiling is rapid, there will be enclosed in the particles of salt a larger proportion of the bitter salts.

If, then, the salt is re-dissolved in a small quantity of water, it will re-crystalize and become quite pure.

To boil down sea water till all the water is evaporated, the mass obtained would be a mixture of 10 or 12 kinds of different salts, which would be most valueless, and entirely unsuited to the preservation of meat. The first class of salts, consisting of gypsum, carbonate lime, and a small proportion of iron, settle down, and can be removed from the pans. Let the liquors of several pans be removed to a larger one, where the concentration goes on slowly, and the salt obtained therefrom will be nearly pure. The concentration may go on until the salice taste is imperceptible and the mother water is bitter, and no longer furnishes particles of salts is indicated by the salt becoming moist and even wet.

It appears from authentic statistics, that different nations consume different quantities of salt. Thus the French consume about 14 pounds to each individual; the English consume 22 pounds to the individual. North Carolina consumes more than the French, but less than the English.

AGGRESSIVE WAR.

We do not altogether concur with the Richmond and other papers in blaming the Government for pursuing a defensive policy. That is, it seems to us, the true policy of a people who have no desire to conquer anything but their own independence. It is not our object to occupy Pennsylvania, or Ohio, or Indiana, or any other of the States, which are satisfied to remain in the old Union; but only to effect our own separation from it. Why then should we wish to overrun them? Only for purposes of retaliation. And that we have evidently not been in a position to undertake. Let us first show that we are able to repel invasion, before we undertake to invade. If we had driven the enemy from Virginia, and Hatteras, and Port Royal, and Roanoke Island, and Fort Donelson, we might with some reason attempt to invade the Yankee States, and make them feel, equally with ourselves the horrors of hostile occupation, for the purpose of "conquering a peace."

It is perfectly manifest that we shall very very soon need all our forces to repel attack. The March winds will speedily dry the Virginia roads, and when they become passable, McClellan cannot, if he would, resist the demand of the entire North that he should strike. Let us receive the onset behind our own batteries, rather than make one in front of his. It can be no discredit to an army of 400,000 men to pursue such a policy against one numbering more than 600,000.

Let us exhaust the energies and resources of our enemy. He is spending seven hundred millions a year. He cannot stand that much longer. His credit will soon be exhausted. It would have been exhausted before this but for his success at Roanoke Island and Fort Donelson. If we can whip him severely in the two or three next battles, his credit will be gone. And we are far more likely to whip him if he attacks our own strong-holds, than if we attack his.—*Rep. Chr.*

WOOL! WOOL!!

I NOW offer for sale my Wool Machines, three miles East of Midway, Davidson County, N. C. Any one wishing to purchase will do well to call and see soon.

J. P. SICELOFF.

Feb. 21, 1862—3m. pd

Head Quarters 71st Regiment
of the 17th Brigade, N. C. M.

WINSTON, N. C., March 5th, 1862.

Captain:

I have this day received an order from the Governor of the State, commanding me "forthwith to detail one-third of all the men liable to Militia duty in this Regiment, allowing them to volunteer, and if the requisite number is not obtained, then by lot."

You are hereby commanded to be and appear, with the Company under your command, including every person liable to Militia duty in your district, at Winston, on TUESDAY the 18th day of this month, for the purpose of selecting, by lot, the quota or number of men, due from your district, under the order of the Governor, unless the same shall be made up by Volunteers for the war, on or before that day.

You will immediately order your Subalterns (Lieutenants) and non-commissioned officers to publish and make known this order in every part of your district, without delay.

You will forthwith make out *two* neat and accurate muster rolls of your Company, containing the name of every free white male, in your district, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, liable to Militia duty, setting forth in a separate column the names of all those exempt from Militia duty, and why exempt. You will add your certificate of the correctness of the rolls, on each one, and sign the same as Captain, and return both to me on or before the 15th instant.

You will forthwith make out a list setting forth the names of those who have volunteered in your district, before this date, designating those who have volunteered for the war, and those for one year, and return the same to me on or before the 15th inst.

By order of

J. MASTEN,
Col. Commanding.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE 71st REG'T. }
OF THE 17th BRIGADE OF N. C. M. }

WINSTON, N. C., March 5, 1862.

All persons desiring to be exempt from Militia duty, under the order of the Governor, calling for one-third of those liable to Militia duty in this Regiment, are hereby informed that I will attend at the Court-house in Winston, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on Monday the 17th inst., attended by competent Surgeons, to examine and decide upon each case. No application will be heard on the day of draft.

J. MASTEN,
Col. Commanding.

"Awake, Arise, Or be forever Fallen!"

THE undersigned proposes to raise a Company of Artillery for the War.

The recent disasters which have befallen our arms, while they must make us feel gloomy, will also nerve our arms and fire our hearts to strike for *LIBERTY*. We are now passing through the deep waters, and our bright sun of freedom again will arise, though it be from an ocean of blood. Though in the struggle the enemy destroy our cities and desolate our fields and forests, future perseverance and industry will repair the loss; but let us not leave to our posterity a heritage of Northern dominion.

The honor and lofty character of glorious old North Carolina calls upon you to come forward and volunteer your services for the war. Volunteer and avoid the unpleasant necessity of being orced to go by a draft, which will most certainly overtake you if you delay long. Volunteer and let not our foes say with a sneer, that patriotism and men are both wanting in the good old North State.

Each man enlisting in this Company will receive

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY.

A list will be found at E. A. Vogler's Store, and with the undersigned at the Salem Drug Store. Respectfully,

W. LEWIS PFOHL.

Salem, March 7th, 1862.

SALT.

I HAVE still a quantity of SALT on hand obtained from the sea shore, according to the orders of the County Magistrates, and which I wish to dispose of as quickly as possible. Will sell any quantity from a quart to 100 bushels.

E. A. VOGLER, Agent.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 21, 1862. [43-tf

Soves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

Concentrated Leaven,

FOR making Bread, Tea Cakes, &c. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE For sale at the DRUG STORE.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Raleigh, February 13th, 1862. }

FIVE REGIMENTS of Volunteers for the war are wanted to make up North Carolina's quota of the army of the Confederate States, to whom a bounty of fifteen dollars per man will be paid by the State, and fifty by the Confederate States.

This number is expected to be raised with as little delay as possible; and companies at present organising will immediately report themselves to this office. They will be received by companies or individuals, and when a full Company is tendered, four Officers will be commissioned; with a less number, apportionments will be given as follows: a Captain for forty men; First Lieutenant for twenty-five; Second Lieutenant for fifteen.

The Militia, who have been ordered on duty, and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the volunteer service, and the number so doing will be credited to their respective Counties.

By order of the Governor:

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

Feb. 21, 1862. 43-4t.

MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

NORTH CAROLINIANS! OUR COUNTRY needs your aid for its protection and defence against an invading foe. The President of the Confederate States has made a requisition upon our State to complete her quota of troops in the field. Our own borders are invaded by the enemy in force, now threatening an advance to deprive us of liberty, property, and all that we hold dear as a self governing and free people.—We must resist him at all hazards and by every means in our power. He wages war for our subjugation—a war forced upon us in wrong, and prosecuted without right and in a spirit of vengeful wickedness without a parallel in the history of warfare among civilized nations. As you value your rights of self government; all the blessings of freedom; the hallowed endearments of home and fireside; of family and kindred, I call upon you to rally to their defence, and to sustain the noble and sacred cause in which we are engaged.

North Carolina has always proved true, constant and brave, in the hour of trial and of danger. Never let it be said in the future that she has failed to maintain this high renown. If we are threatened now more than heretofore, and upon our own soil, let our exertions be equal to every demand on our patriotism; honor and glory. No temporary reverses dampened the ardor of your ancestors, even though the enemy marched in columns through the State. The fires of liberty still burned brightly in their breasts. They were moved to new energy, and resisted by gallant deeds, with abiding hope and unflinching courage and perseverance, bravely contending with enemies at home as well as the foreign foe, until after a struggle of seven long years, our independence was achieved and acknowledged. Let us imitate their glorious example. The enemy is redoubling his efforts, and straining every nerve to overrun our country and subjugate us to his domination, his avarice and ambition. Already it is proposed in their Congress to establish a territorial government in a portion of our State. Now is the time to prove our zeal and animate by our example.

I call upon the brave and patriotic men of our State to volunteer from the mountains to the sea. You are wanted to fill up our quota in the Confederate army, and for special defence of the State. I rely, with entire confidence, for a prompt and cheerful response to this call upon your patriotism and valor. Tender yourselves in companies and in squads under officers of your own selection.—You will be at once accepted and organized into regiments under the laws that are or may be made, and which it is my duty to execute. The Adjutant General of the State will issue the necessary orders for this purpose.

Fellow Citizens!—Your first allegiance is due to North Carolina. Rally to her banners. Let every man do his duty, and our country will be safe.

SEAL. Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 22nd of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

HENRY T. CLARK.

44-3t

☞ All the papers in the State are requested to publish three times.

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

MRS. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

Fresh and Genuine GARDEN SEEDS!

WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 1861.

THE following Garden Seeds, which we know to be fresh and genuine, have been placed on sale at this Office.

PRICE TEN CENTS A PAPER.

Cabbage,—Low Flat, (large head.)
Radish,—Long Red.
Lettuce,—Early Spring.
Beans,—Bunch and Cornfield.
Beets,—Turnip.
Squash,—Green and White.
Mustard.
Tomato,—Large.

State of North Carolina,

YADKIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1862.

S. T. Speer, vs Mary E. Johnson. } Original Attachment.

IN this case it appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of said Court at the Court-house in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in April next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur to said suit,—otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against her.

Witness, T. S. MARTIN, Clerk of the said Court at Office in Yadkinville, the first Monday in January, A. D. 1862. T. S. MARTIN, Clerk.

by W. A. JORCH, D. C.

jan. 31-4t—adv $5

"Bethel Reg't to be Re-organized."

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. CAROLINA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
RALEIGH, Jan. 27th, 1862. }

THE FIRST REGIMENT N. C. VOLUNTEERS being disbanded, a Regiment of Volunteers for the war will be formed to take its place.—All the Companies of the old Regiment about to re-organize for the war, are requested to report to this office without dely, with a view of going into this Regiment which will receive the "Bethel Flag."

Additional Volunteer Companies for the war will be accepted, to whom a bounty of fifteen dollars per man will be paid by the State, and fifty by the Confederate States. Where a full Company is tendered, four officers will be commissioned; with a less number, appointments will be given as follows: a captain for forty men, First Lieutenant for twenty-five, Second Lieut. for fifteen.

The Militia who have been ordered on duty and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the Volunteer service, and the number so doing will be credited to their respective Counties.

By order of Governor H. T. CLARK,

J. G. MARTIN,
40—4t. Adjutant General.

Writing Paper.

JUST received, 20 Reams WHITE CAP PAPER At *Salem Book Store.*

Salem, N. C., Feb. 19th, 1862.

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest CASH price for Raccoon, Fox, and Rabbit. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, Jan. 17, 1862. 38-tf.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

1862.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
FEBRUARY	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	—
MARCH	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	—	—	—	—	—
APRIL	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	—	—	—
MAY	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	—	—	—	—	—
JULY	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
AUGUST	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEPTEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	—	—	—	—
OCTOBER	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
NOVEMBER	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
DECEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	—	—	—

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varni ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1862

Miss Melinda Crater,	Miss Nancy Steward,
Reuben S. Crater,	" Rachel Sanders,
Miss Mary Fisher,	J. R. Sikes,
" Martha Holder,	Geo. M. Sides,
Mrs. Lurina Herold,	Jacob Tice,
Allen J. James,	Mrs. P. B Weather-
Rev. Silas Livermore,	ford,
Miss Susan Miller,	Mrs. Sarah Whitfield,
James Martin,	Miss Mary A Whicker
Amos Rominger,	" Elizabeth Weisner

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., February 15th, 1862.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30 1861.

NOTICE.

HAVING, at December term of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the estate of Hetwig E. Strober, dec'd. I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay up forthwith; and any persons having claims against the estate to present them within the time specified by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. A. T. ZEVELY, Executor.

Dec. 12, 1861.

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER the *CASH SYSTEM* will be adopted and strictly adhered to, without regard to persons, except to punctual dealers.

All those indebted to me, are earnestly requested to pay up. J. N. BLUM.

Nov. 8, 1861.

FIVE CENTS REWARD

LEFT my employment, without my knowledge or consent, some time ago, RANSOM RILEY, a bound boy about 11 or 12 years old, and is supposed to have left the county. He left without cause, and I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him.

The above reward will be given for his delivery at my house, but no thanks.

J. W. BINKLEY.

Lewisville, N. C. Jan. 10, 1862.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Keep Your Feet Dry,

And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of making Leather perfectly Water proof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered!

A. BROWER'S

PATENT WATER PROOF COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50–tf.

PAINTS.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna.

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Fair Notice to those Indebted to the Firm of Dillon and Smith.

ALL those owing this concern, are hereby notified that all their several bills and accounts will be presented for, and payment on the same demanded and claimed, as my former partner has not come up to the letter of the law. And I hereby forbid all debtors to the said firm from settling any debt due us, to him or his agents.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 31–tf

CONTRIBUTIONS

For the Soldiers.

In compliance with a Proclamation of the Governor, I appoint the following persons in Forsyth County, to receive contributions for the Soldiers, hoping the good people of Forsyth will cheerfully respond to the call. As many of our soldiers are sick, and winter is coming on, they will stand in great need of every comfort we can bestow upon them, such as warm Blankets, Stockings, Comforts, &c., &c.

For Winston, H. K. Thomas, Esq.
" Kernersville, Wm. P. Henly, Esq.
" Belew's Creek, A. Fulton, "
" Sedge Garden, Phillip Barrow, "
" Old Town, Permanio Hine, "
" Bethania, Adam Snow, "
" Pfafftown, A. C. Transou, "
" Lewisville, Lewis Laughenour, "
" South Fork, J. M. Stafford, "
" Waughtown, H, M. Lash, "
" Middle Fork, Branson Beeson, "

Persons having a preference to whom their donations be given to, will mark them.

M. MASTIN, Sheriff.

Winston, Forsyth County,
September 25th, 1861.

HUTTON & FRELIGH'S

Southern Monthly.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy—per year,			$3 00
Two copies, to one address or Post Office,			5 00
Six copies,	do	do	15 00
Eleven Copies,	do	do	25 00
Twenty-one copies,	do	do	45 00
Fifty copies,	do	do	105 00
One Hundered copies,	do	do	200 00

In ordering be particular to write names of subscribers, Post Office and State distinct and clear. Address

HUTTON & FRELIGH,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE For sale at the DRUG STORE.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Pre s interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular atten ion will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If snbsribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS O[illegible]CE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN

PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by R. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and Wm. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49–tf

RICHMOND

TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin

TO A

Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.

Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22–m.

NOTICE.

WE are now calling on our friends and customers (who are indebted to us) to come and close up their accounts.

WE WANT MONEY, and will take Wheat, Corn, Flax-seed, Rye, Oats, War, Good Socks, Linsey, &c., in payment of debts. Those who will not pay up, are requested to give notes with security.

You will save interest, and perhaps some trouble by obeying this call.

L. L. HEGE.

Salem, Sept. 1861. 22–3m.

Census of South Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES	TOTAL.
Abbeville	7,968	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,592	19	611	6222
Anson	6,502	151	6951	13604
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,421	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	749	5678	14779
Berrie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	3,333	435	5347	11886
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6 647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3048	10546
Caldwell	6,227	114	1084	7499
Camden	2 940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	182	1969	8215
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,038	28	1684	10306
Chatham	12,555	504	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	0166
Chowan	2,278	154	3713	9642
Cleaveland	10 103	109	2134	12 48
Columbus	5 779	356	2403	8537
Craven	6,795	1283	6190	16473
Cumberland	9 561	878	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13 378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6 101	104	2392	8494
Duplin	8,256	374	716	15256
Edgecombe	7,980	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6 490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7 001	102	2198	9310
Gates	4 130	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2 626	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15.738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5 351	104	2544	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,951	85	1352	10148
Hertford	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,602	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	20	4176	15347
Jackson	5 241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2 210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4 903	177	5131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5693	2	213	5903
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4 81	11028
New Hanover	10 617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	7[illegible]8	13374
Onslow	5,108	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	822	5106	14949
Pasquotank	4 473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	392	3569	7348
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7 480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	300	2045	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5416	14490
Rockingham	10 021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10 522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,000	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	459	7028	16623
Stanly	6 590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 943	184	1446	10379
Tyrrell	3,303	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	14202
Wake	16.470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	406	10401	15726
Washington	3 596	225	2465	6 57
Watauga	4 721	82	104	4907
Wayne	8.721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3496	9760
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	9 229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight;

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 6½ cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 13 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 19½ cts. per quarter.
Daily paper 39 cts. per quarter.

Without the State where Published.

Weekly paper 14 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 26 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 39 cts. per quarter.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight;

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 1 cent an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

Without the State where published.

Not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight.

Monthly, 6 cts. per quarter, or two cents for each number.

Semi-monthly, 12 cts. per quarter, or 2 cts for each number.

Two cents additional for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-monthly or Quarterly, 2 cents an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditors of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 10th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day o October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules at the DRUG STORE.

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT

OF THE

Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.

Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.

ARKANSAS.

Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.

FLORIDA.

A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.

GEORGIA.

Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs

LOUISIANA.

Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes

MISSISSIPPI.

Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,

MISSOURI.

John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton

NORTH CAROLINA.

George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.

TENNESSEE.

Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.

TEXAS.

Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.

KENTUCKY.

H. C. Burnett, William E. Simms.

VIRGINIA.

Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.

Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.

ARKANSAS.

Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA.

James B Hawkins —— Hilton.

GEORGIA.

Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.

KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.

LOUISIANA.

Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.

John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.

MISSOURI.

John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,

NORTH CAROLINA.

W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson

SOUTH CAROLINA

W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager

TENNESSEE.

J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Atkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.

TEXAS.

John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.

VIRGINIA.

M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Botsler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 20
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 66 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'fication.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 23 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

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